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MANUSCRIPTS AND RECORDS

FROM THE

BURTON HISTORICAL COLLECTION

VOLUME I FEBRUARY 1917 NUMBER 3

THOMAS HUTCHINS,* GEOGRAPHER

Photostat—Files of the Senate, Washington, D. C.

Memorial of Thomas Hutchins Praying Compensation for Sufferings and Services of His Late Father January 18th, 1798

Legis: 2d Sess: 5th Cong:

To the Honorable the Senate of the United States,
The Memorial of Thomas Hutchins of
Philadelphia,

humbly sheweth,

That your memorialists Father, the late Thomas Hutchins, Geographer General of the United States, was a Native of Mon-

*Thomas Hutchins was born in Monmouth Co., N. J., in 1730, and died in Pittsburg, Pa., April 28, 1789. He entered the British army before he was sixteen. After his return to America, as stated in the above memorial, he became geographer to the United States. He was one of the early map makers and furnished maps and plates for "Account of Bouquet's Expedition, Philadelphia, 1765." He was author of "A Topographical Description of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland and North Carolina, London, 1778"; "History, Narrative and Topographical Description of Louisiana and West Florida, Philadelphia, 1784"; three papers in the "Philadelphia Transactions" (1775-6, 1783); and one in the "Transactions of the American Society." His maps laid the foundation of American Geography. Some of his papers are in the Pennsylvania Historical Society in Philadelphia, others in the Chicago Historical Society, in the departments at Washington, D. C., and in the British Museum. (Thomas Hutchins: A Topographical Description of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland and North Carolina, reprinted from original edition of 1778. Edited by Frederick Charles Hicks, Cleveland 1904.)

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mouth County in the State of New Jersey, and very early entered into military service, in the Colonial troops, under General Bouquet, in the War which was then carried on by the British Government against the French and Indians—that he, afterwards, served in the sixtieth Regiment of Royal Americans, in the capacity of Chief Engineer, with the Rank of Captain, in the provinces of East and West Florida and Louisiana. That, at the Commencement of the American Revolution, he was called to London for the purpose of being dispatched to Detroit to take the Command of one thousand men then destined against Pittsburgh; but, feeling as an American, he declined the offered Command. That, from the very first Commencement of Hostilities on the part of Great Britain against America, he made frequent Attempts to sell his Commission, for which he had been offered two thousand Guineas; but this the Government of Great Britain prevented him from doing, on account of an Allegation against him that he held Correspondence with Doctor Franklin our then Ambassador at the Court of France. He was supposed by the Minister and his party to be unfriendly to the intentions of the Mother Country, and, in Consequence thereof, was confined as a State Prisoner and all his property real and personal was confiscated to the amount of £2969,,19,,0 sterling, exclusive of a Mandamus or Warrant for 10,000 Acres of Land and his Appointment as Engineer and also exclusive of his Demand against the Government for different sums by him advanced and Engagements and Obligations to a considerable further amount by him made for the Credit of the Crown. In this destitute situation persecuted by the Government which he had faithfully served he was necessitated to borrow a sum from a Friend which enabled him to escape into France; from whence he came to America, in a truly necessitous condition, having, for his Attachment to the Country of his Birth, sacrificed the whole of his Fortune!

In May 1781 Congress were pleased to honor him with the Commission of Geographer General to the United States, the salary of which did not even enable him to discharge the numerous unavoidable expenses necessarily incident to the Execution of the duties of that office. He, however, continued in that Capacity, until infirmities brought on by his attention and zeal for the interest and advantage of his Country deprived him of Life!

Notwithstanding his immense losses and sacrifices, and the incompetency of his salary to the execution of the objects of his office, he remained silent, trusting that the day would arrive, when the wealth and prosperity of his Country would, with more propriety, justify his soliciting some additional Compensation. But to him that day did not arrive! He too early fell a Victim to infirmities acquired from serving his Country! And it now remains for his son your Memorialist to ask the Assistance of the Representatives of *that* People, for whose Advantage your Memorialist's father sacrificed Affluence and Ease and finally

his life! whose zeal and perseverance for the Good of America caused him to prefer the public advantage and business over his private Affairs, that nought now remains to satisfy the numerous Demands of British Creditors but the sad and painful Remembrance of his sufferings and his Losses!

Your Memorialist, therefore, humbly prays Congress to consider the Premises and to grant him such Relief, in compensation of his father's services, as they in their Wisdom may deem proper, and as may comport with Justice and Equity.

And your Memorialist as in Duty bound will pray &c ——

T. Hutchins.

Philadelphia,
January 18th 1798.

RECORD OF MARRIAGES*

TISBURY, HAVARD, SOUTHBOROUGH, WESTBORO AND WASHINGTON, D. C., FROM 1806 TO 1860

From Original in Burton Historical Collection.

Record of Marriages

Oct. 5	1806.	Married Mr Manuel Fernands to Miss Polly Reynolds both of Tisbury.
Dec. 25		Married Mr. David Smith to Miss Charlotte Dunham both of Tisbury
Apr. 27	1807	Returned to Town Clerk
Nov. 12	1807	Married Mr James Cleveland of Edgarton to Miss Deborah Reynolds of Tisbury
Apri. 10	1808	Returned to Town Clerk
May. 29	"	Married Mr Jeremiah Manter to Mrs Polly Norton both of Tisbury
Aug. 28	"	Married Mr Thomas Harding to Miss Betsy Baxter both of Tisbury
Nov. 10	"	Married Mr Freeman Norton of Edgarton to Miss Polly Holmes of Tisbury
Dec. 1		Married Mr Nathan Smith to Miss Polly Perkins Dunham both of Tisbury
" 18		Married Mr Charles Dexter to Miss Sally Baxter both of Tisbury

*Thought to be those of a Methodist clergyman.

Feb. 12,	1809	Married Mr Benjamin Dexter to Miss Besty Hillman both of Tisbury
Apr. 21		Returned to Town Clerk
June 21,	1810	Married Mr Peter Joy of Nantucket to Miss Eloisa Dunham of Tisbury
Dec. 9.	"	Married Mr. Edmund Cottle to Mrs. Mary Butler both of Tisbury.
" 20		Married Mr Thomas Smith to Miss Deborah West both of Tisbury
May 28	1811	Returned to Town Clerk
Aug. 1		Married Mr Isaiah D. Pease of Edgarton to Miss Polly Luce of Tisbury
Apr. 7	1812	Returned to Town Clerk
Dec. 15		Married Mr Amos Batchellor of Boxborough to Miss Rachel Whitney of Harvard
May 1	1813	Returned to Town Clerk
Nov. 4		Married Mr. Samuel Felch of Royalston to Mrs Mary Farnsworth of Harvard
Dec. 26	1813	Married Mr William Mann to Mrs Permela Selby both of Harvard
Apr 17	1814	Married Mr Jonas Bateman of Tyngsborough to Miss Harriet Chaffin of Harvard
" 26		Returned to Town Clerk
Nov. 30		Married Mr Jerome Gardner to Miss Sally Boynton Haskell both of Harvard
Apr. 28	1815	Returned to Town Clerk
Oct. 30	1817	Married Mr Joseph Stone 4th. to Miss Mary Bridge both of Harvard
Jan. 15	1818	Married Mr Charles Hersey of Boston to Miss Emily Atherton of Harvard
Apr. 28		Returned to Town Clerk
June 28		Married Mr Andrew Gardner to Miss Eliza Haskell both of Harvard
Nov. 8		Married Mr Calvin Haskell to Miss Anna Hearsey both of Harvard
Nov. 10	1818	Married Mr John Warner Jr. to Miss Sally Gould both of Harvard
May 1	1819	Returned to Clerk
" 27		Married Mr James Burditt of Leominster to Miss Mary Tyler Reed of Harvard
June 10		Married Mr Ithamer Willard of Harvard to Miss Lucy Mace of Boxborough
Sept. 12		Married Mr. Caleb Sawyer 2d to Miss Lydia Sprague both of Harvard
Oct. 31		Married Mr Daniel Giles Jr. of New Salem to Miss Submit Warren Davis of Harvard
Apr. 23	1820	Married Mr Hosea Willard to Miss Nancy Reed both of Harvard
May 1		Returned to Town Clerk

Oct. 8		Married Mr Leonard Rice of Natick to Miss Sophia Houghton of Havard
Oct 8	1820	Married Mr Samuel Caldwell of Boxborough to Miss Mary Bacon of Harvard
Feb. 15	1821	Married Mr Charles Willard to Miss Martha Frost both of Harvard
May 1		Returned to Town Clerk
" 3		Married Mr William Taylor Sr. to Miss Mary Wood both of Harvard
Oct. 10		Married Mr Samuel Walton Burbank of Lancaster to Miss Hannah Ball of Townsend
Oct. 10	1821	Married Paul Willard Esq. of Charleston to Miss Harriet Whitney of Lancaster
Dec. 20		Married Mr Elijah Whitney of Upton to Miss Sarah Reed of Harvard
Feb. 28	1822	Married Mr Nathan Willard of Harvard to Miss Eliza Farwell of Lancaster
Apr. 12		Returned to Town Clerk
May 16		Married Dea. Charles Chase Jr of Lancaster to Miss Mary Tyler of Harvard
Oct. 6	1822	Married Mr Benjamin Hale of Waterford (Me.) to Mrs. Mercy Rand of Harvard
Jan. 27	1823	Married Mr James Mace of Boxborough to Miss Love Willard of Harvard
Feb. 4		Married Mr William B. Willard to Miss Abiah W. Harrod both of Harvard
Apr. 27		Married Mr Jacob Houghton 3d of Bolton to Miss Abagail Warner of Havard
" 29		Returned to Town Clerk
Oct. 1	1823	Married Mr Seth Miller Robbins of Littleton to Miss Elisabeth Bigelow of Harvard
Nov. 27		Married Mr Levi Farwell of Lancaster to Miss Lucy Willard of Harvard
Dec. 4		Married Mr Jonathan Haskill of Wilton to Miss Mary Haskell of Harvard
Apr. 8	1824	Married Mr Charles Raymond to Miss Almira Whitcomb both of Boxborough
Apr. 28	1824	Returned to Town Clerk
May 6		Married Mr Salmon Willard Jr. to Mrs Laura Cobb both of Lancaster
Oct. 31		Married Mr Royal Hildreth of Brattleborough (Vt.) to Miss Adeline Terry of Harvard
Nov. 28		Married Mr Thomas Wilder to Miss Abagail Parker both of Leominster
Dec. 8	1824	Married Mr Joseph Joslin Jr. of Jaffrey (N. H.) to Miss Sarah D. Parker of Leominster (Ms.)

Apr. 3	1825	Married Mr Albert Dyar of Lancaster to Miss Mary Atherton of Harvard
" 5		Married Mr. Elias Warner Jr. of Harvard to Miss Mary Ann Lawrence of Bolton
Apr. 14	1825	Returned to T. C. of Leominster
" 16		Returned to Town Clerk of Bolton & Lancaster
June 1	1825	Married Mr Dexter Pratt of Cambridge to Miss Rowena Houghton of Bolton
Apr. 5	1826	Returned to Town Clerk
July 2		Married Mr Isaac Burges of Shirley to Miss Roxalana Barnard of Harvard
Oct. 23		Married Mr Judson Chapin of Roxbury to Miss Roxanna Atherton of Bolton
Jan. 1	1827	Married Mr. Samuel Damon to Miss Rebecca Smith both of Lancaster
April	1827	Returned to Town Clerk of Harvard Lancaster & Bolton
Apr. 21	1828	Married Mr Aaron Burbank of Lancaster Co. of Worcester to Miss Chloe Stevens of Townsend Co. of Middlesex
" 21	1829	Returned to T. C. of Townsend
Apr. 19		Married Mr Daniel Willis to Miss Maria Whitney both of Harvard
" 26		Married Mr Ephriam Warner Jr. to Miss Elisa Grover both of Harvard
Apr. 29	1829	Returned to Town Clerk
May 10		Married Mr Charles Goodale of West Boylston to Miss Sarah Burditt of Lancaster
July 19		Married Mr William Parker to Miss Lucy Reed both of Harvard
Feb. 9	1830	Married Mr Emory Wood of Harvard Wstr. Co. to Miss Miranda Raymond of Littleton Mdlx. Co.
June 14		Returned to Town Clerk
Aug. 15	1830	Married Mr. Vernis Streeter to Miss Eliza H. Burditt Both of Lancaster
Dec. 30		Married Mr Abraham Foster to Miss Frances Dwinells both of Harvard
Apr. 7	1831	Married Mr Thomas H Samson of Harvard to Miss Sarah A. Haynes of Bolton
" 27		Returned to Town Clerk of Lancaster Harvard and Bolton
May. 7	1834	Married Mr Dana Flagg to Mrs Nancy Snow both of Southborough
Oct. 26		Married Mr Charles Angier to Miss Harriet Eliza Belknap both of Southborough
Apr. 15	1835	Married in Bolton Mr. Alvarus Lawrence to Miss Delia M. Samson both of Bolton
" 16		Returned to Town C. of Bolton
" 28		Returned to Town Clerk

May 20	1835	Married in Southborough Mr. Alanson Chamberlain to Miss Ann Amsden both of Southborough
June 18		Married in Southborough Mr Alexander W. Wendell to Miss Martha Collins both of Southborough
Dec. 3		Married in Southborough Mr Martin Newton of Framingham to Miss Almira Fay of Southborough
Apr. 30	1836	Returned to Town Clerk
May 1	1836	Married in Southborough Mr Lowell Brigham to Miss Harriett Newell Williams both of Southborough
" 8		Married in Southborough Mr Edwin Taylor Fay to Miss Susan Fay both of Southborough
July 14		Married in Southborough Mr Elijah Flagg Sr. of Westborough to Miss Sarah E. Fales of Shewsbury
" 16		Returned to Town Clerk of Westborough
July 26	1836	Married in Southborough Mr Lyman Farwell of St. Louis (Missouri) to Miss Elisa Ann Adams of Southborough
Oct. 19		Married in Southborough Mr John Warren Buck to Miss Betsy Champney Brigham both of Southborough
Dec. 1		Married in Southborough Mr Lincoln Newton to Miss Sophia Newton both of Southborough
Dec. 25	1836	Married in Southborough Mr. Jonathan Winchester to Miss Harriet A Wheeler Both of Southborough.
Apr. 20	1837	Married in Southborough Mr. George W. Parker of Westborough to Miss Eusebia Sophia Orion of Southborough.
27		Returned to Town Clerk of Southborough.
May 3		Married in Southborough Mr Jacob Collins to Miss Betey Goodnow both of Southborough.
Jan. 1	1838	Married in Southborough Mr. Emory Bannister of Worcester to Miss Mary Ann Whiting of Southborough.
22		Married in Southborough Mr Tobias R. Hall of Hopkinton to Miss Hannah M. Temple of Southborough.
Apr. 4		Married in Southborough Mr Emory Brigham Fay, to Miss Almira Alton Adams both of Southborough.
30		Returned to Town Clerk of Southborough.
May 28	1838	Married in Southborough Mr James Williams to Miss Harriot Brigham both of Southborough.

Oct. 3		Married in Southborough Mr. Joseph Millen Onthank to Mrs Mary Jones both of Southborough.
Jan. 8	1839	Married in Southborough Dea. Samuel Morse 2d of Hopkinton to Miss Deborah Parker of Southborough.
Apr. 10	1839	Married in Southborough Mr. John Haven Barber to Mrs. Sally Newton both of Southborough.
Apr. 18		Returned to Town Clerk of Southborough.
May 1		Married in Southborough Mr Dana Brigham to Mrs Susan Amsdem both of Southborough
Mar. 22	1840	Married in Southborough Mr. Elijah Bemis Jr. to Miss Susan E. Newton both of Southborough.
Apr. 4	1840	Returned to Town Clerk of Southborough.
Apr. 26		Married in Southborough Mr. Emerson N. Onthank to Miss Ann Eliza Williams both of Southborough.
May 19		Married in Southborough Mr Jonathan Works to Mary Annets both of Southborough.
May 20		Married in Southborough Mr. Josiah Lawrence of Lancaster to Mrs. Relief Annetts of Southborough.
June 26	1840	Returned to Town Clerk of Southborough.
Dec. 23d	1846	Married in Washington D. C. Mr John Blagden to Miss Mary Craft.
Aug. 30th	1849	Married in Washington D. C. Mr. James T. Rives & Lucinda Rives.
Oct. 28th		Married in Washington D. C. Mr. John D. Hammack to Miss Cynthia A. Dodson.
Nov. 1st		Married in Washington D. C. Mr. John E. Chappell & Miss Sarah Walford.
Nov. 15	1853	Married in Washington D. C. Mr. Samuel H. Donaldson to Miss Mary Berry.
May 4th	1854	Married in Washington D. C. Mr Benjamin Rodgers to Miss Mary Ann Spencer.
Sept. 11th		Married in Washington D. C. Lewis Gridley to Rachel Kilbright.
Oct. 25th	1855	Married in Washington D. C. James Fadely to Virginia Gray.
Nov. 1st		Married in Washington D. C. George W. Clarke to Huldah C. Hutchinson.
Jan 8	1856	Married in Washington D. C. Mr. Mason Brewer to Miss Hannah Kirkpatrick.
Apr. 17th		Married in Washington D. C. Mr. James W. Sarten & Miss Mary Ellen Kane
June 9th		Married in Washington D. C., Mr. John T. Johnson & Miss Eliza B. Lorner (Larner)
June 27		Married Mr. Wm. Jewell to Miss Martha Middleton

Oct. 22		Married Mr. Geo. E. Taylor to Miss Ann Eliza Garner.
Feb. 24	1857	Married Richard V. Hobson & Miss Laura J. Bosley.
May 7th	1857	Married Napoleon Buonaporte Jones & Mary Ann Sorrell.
Oct. 27,	1857	Married William W. Owner and Mary S. Wilkerson
Jan. 14,	1858.	Married James Thomas Gorham and Julia Ann Deavers.
Sept. 24,	1858	Married John W. Miller to Mary Ann Cox.
Nov. 18th	1860	James T. Schekels & Louisa Eliseth Ring Married.

DOCUMENTS ON EARLY INDIANA HISTORY

(Continued from page 79)

William H. Harrison to Henry Dearborn

Photostat—Original in War Department, Washington, D. C.

Vincennes 10th July 1805.

Sir:

General Gibson and Col. Vigo returned a few days since:—Inclosed herewith is the report of their proceedings.

If the Indians should come to this place as they have promised you need be under no apprehension of having the affair of the Delaware Treaty settled to the satisfaction of the President

A person situated as Mr. Wells is might have thwarted the measure of the Government for years without being detected, but altho possessed of a good deal of cunning he has so entangled himself in the mazes of his own intrigues that he cannot move without making disclosures that are fatal to him. I could freely forgive him for the past if there was any security for his future good conduct—but I believe that he is still doing his utmost to prevent a favorable issue to the proposed Conference with the Indians. The visit of the five Medals to Mississiniway with a keg of whiskey given him by Wells was for no other purpose than to counteract General Gibson & Col. Vigo or to procure the signatures of the Indians to the recommendation of Wells which the Miami chief refused to sign at Fort Wayne.

Being fully persuaded that firmness & decision are absolutely necessary in every transaction with Indians I shall state to them in the most explicit manner that the United States are determined to keep possession of the land ceded by the Delawares & Piankeshaws Treaties as they are fully satisfied as well of the fairness of the transaction as of the right of

those tribes to sell. If we receded one inch these people will be never satisfied until they have gained the ell. A respectable citizen of the state of Ohio came to this place a few days ago and informed me that in his journey he had stoped at a camp of Delawares with one of whom who spoke english he had a long conversation respecting the Treaty. The Indians informed him that some of the chiefs of the other tribes were very angry with the Delawares for selling the lands without including them & the Delaware Chief had been informed that if they would deny having made the Treaty a new one would be made and a much larger consideration given. He further observed that the chiefs were very much laughed at by some of the white people in their country for having sold so valuable a country for so contemptable a sum. I am convinced that a certain Connor* and one Audrain who trade with the Delawares have acted as Wells's Agents in this affair and this is also the opinion of Col. Vigo (General Gibson however thinks otherwise with regard to Connor who he says behaved very well when he was at the Delaware Towns.) They have both very advantageous contracts from Wells for making rails for the Indians. Audrain altho established within a few miles of the Falls of Ohio has found it to his advantage to undertake the making of rails at the Turtle's Town north of Fort Wayne. The chiefs of the Mississiniway Miamis complained to Col. Vigo that they do not receive a proper proportion of the annuities of their tribes altho they compose two thirds of the Tribe they received this year but $400. In short Sir I am really of opinion that the Turtle, the Five Medals & two or three other receive much the greater part of the annuities & provisions which are intended for & said to be given to the Putawatimies & Miamies & I am by no means certain that Wells himself does not largely participate. The fact is admitted that he makes more money than any man in the Territory. Mr. Johnston told Col. Vigo that he cleared last year upwards of $6000. How he can do this honestly I am at a loss to know. I think this that measures ought to be taken to Controle his vicious inclinations or to remove him from office & from the Indian Country——

I had determined to inform him of the suspicions which had arisen against him & to order him to come to this place for the purpose of the explaining his conduct, but thought it best to delay it until I could receive your instructions. If an

*This is probably John Connor, son of Richard Connor of Maryland, who was born while his father and mother were in captivity among the Shawanese. When Richard and his wife were delivered up by the Shawanese in 1774 John was not brought forward. The older Connors lived for a time at Schoenbrunn's mission while making an effort to find their son John. They finally ransomed him for whiskey and brought him to the Moravians to be educated by Zeisberger. The older Connors followed the Moravians and finally settled in Michigan. John became an interpreter and served in many of the Indian treaties during this period. (Historic Events in the Muskingum and Tuscarawas Valleys, Dayton, 1876, pp. 184-185.)

enquiry should be made into his conduct I must beg leave to recommend that General Wilkinson may assist at it, it will be very little trouble for the General to come over to this place for a few days & I am satisfied the trip would not be disagreeable to him.

If the management of the Indian Department is replaced upon the footing of your general instructions of the 23rd. of February 1802, i e that all the Agents & Sub Agents should be immediately accountable to & make their reports to the Superintendant Alone I will answer with my Head to execute every wish of the President's relative to the Indians in this quarter.

I have understood that it was intended to sell immediately the United States land around Fort Wayne I am very certain However that the money which will be put into the Treasury by the sale of it will not counterbalance the inconveniences which will arise from having it settled with the discription of people who will naturally buy it— It is too far removed from our other settlements to entice American farmers to go there but the few sections that are sold will be purchased by the Indian Traders & we shall thus have in the Heart of the Indian country, a number of the unprincipled people who will be entirely out of the reach of the laws of the United States regulating the trade & intercourse with the Indian tribes. If the immediate settlement of it is an object I think it would be better to sell it by contract upon the condition that there should be within a given time a certain number of American farmers upon it.

Patterson, the Delaware, who made the speech to Wells was present at every conference pending the treaty and also at the Signing of it & he understands English as well as his native tongue. George White Eyes,* one of the chiefs, who signed the Treaty also speaks English—indeed there are few Delawares that do not understand something of it.

Before this letter comes to Hand you will have heard of the dreadful conflagration at Detroit†; one-third of the factory goods were destroyed & they would all have been burned if Mr. Munroe‡ had not been more attentive to them than to his own property of which he lost the whole.

*George White Eyes, a Delaware chief who signed the treaty of 1804 as Alimee and the treaty of 1805 as Alline. The name appears to have been quite popular among the Delawares. *Dr. Lyman C. Draper* of the *Wisconsin Historical Society* wrote *Col. John Johnson* upon this point and received the following information dated Cincinnati, O., Dec. 1, 1850: *"White Eyes* was always a popular name among the Delawares for some of their chiefs and councillors. All who bore the name originated from him of Revolutionary times. During no period of their history was the name extinct."

†Detroit was burned June 11, 1805. (Governor and Judges Journal, Proceedings of the Land Board of Detroit, 1915.)

‡Robert Munroe wrote a vivid account of this fire to Harrison. The letter is printed in *Farmer's History of Detroit and Michigan, Vol. 1, p. 490.*

I received some time since a letter from the Factor at Fort Wayne enclosing a certificate of several officers who were called upon to examine the public goods— they report that a considerable number of those which have lately been sent on were entirely damaged & that many of them were altogether unfit for the Indian Trade—The Piankeshaw & Weas annuities which I received this spring were also in a most wretched state a considerable portion of those for the latter were actually rotten in consequence of their being sent on in boxes instead of tight casks—Under present circumstances I thought it proper to make the chiefs some retribution in saddles etc., & to the principal I gave an eligant Rifle—these presents & the kind treatment they received had such a effect upon them that I am persuaded they would have done anything I required—parties were dispatched in all directions to bring in stolen Horses & the persons who went in pursuit of them had orders from the chiefs to bring the Horses or the scalps of those who took them—The presents of these people & those to the two large parties of the Kickapoos of the Prairie, who visited me in the latter part of the winter has advanced the half yearly contingent account a few Hundred Dollars higher than usual. The money has not however been misapplied. Mr. Wells very improperly retained the Kickpoos annuity & writes to me that he will send for that Tribe at Fort Wayne & justifies himself by informing me that by your orders the annuities for the Kickpoos would be sent to Chicago in future, I have however directed them to send them here from a conviction that he wanted them at Fort Wayne for no other purpose than to obtain their remonstrance also against the Delaware Treaty.

The first representative legislature of the Indiana Territory will meet in a fortnight. I shall do everything in my power to get them to inhibit the Sale of Ardent Spirits to the Indians.

I have the Honor to be with the greatest Respect and Esteem, Sir Your Hum. Servt.,

Willm. Henry Harrison.

P. S. I have opened my letter to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 20th ultimo (that of the 11th had been previously received & Mr. Wells instructed accordingly) the greater part of the paragraphs in the papers respecting combinations of the Indians are mere fabrications—the Sacs & the Southern Indians have attempted to form a grand confederation against the Osages, & the Delawares & Shawanes of Cape Gerards have acceded to it. I believe however that none of the tribes in the territory have engaged in it. The subject has engaged

my attention & shall not be neglected. I shall consult with Genrl. Wilkinson as you have directed.
The Honble.,
Henry Dearborn.
Secy. of War.

John Gibson and Vigo to Governor Harrison

Photostat—Original in War Department, Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In pursuance of the instructions we received from your Excellency, we proceeded to the Indian Towns on the Wabash River, on our road we passed the Town of the Eell river Indians at the river of Le Rabellaire,* they were all drunk, excepting one of their chiefs named Sam,† we told him we wished to speak to him and the other Chiefs, he replied that they were all drunk. But as they intended going to Fort Wayne in a few days to receive their annuity they would at that place, hear what we had to say to them. We then proceeded to the town of Massasinwa on the Wabash River, where we saw The Five Medals, a chief of the Potawatamies, we informed him of the nature of our Mission in the words as delivered to the Council at Fort Wayne, he then informed us he intended going to detroit in a few days but that another Chief of his tribe woud goe to Vincennes, agreably to your request. At this place we saw the Pakaunan, Hibou or the Owl, two of the chiefs of the Miamies and heads of this Village the latter of whom was very sick, we informed them we were sent by you and wish to speak to them, they informed us one of their Chief Pussiwa or Richardville was gone to Fort Wayne and as they intended going to that place in a few days, they woud at that place hear what we had to say to them.

At this place I parted from Col. Vigo and proceeded to the delaware towns on White River, previous to my arrival there I heard of the Death of the Great Chief and Warrior Bokongehalas, I informed Telabuxika the other Chief of the Delaware that I was sent by you and that I had a message to deliver to them from you and requested them to send for the other Chiefs. The next day the chiefs assembled, except

*Le Rabellaire possibly the Erablieres river, a small stream indicated on John Cary's map of 1805, near the Vermillion and flowing into the Wabash.

†Delaware Treaty, Aug. 21, 1805, gives Sam or Metausauner.

Kechlawhenund* or William Anderson whose wife Being dead prevented his coming, when I addressed them and informed them that you were very sorry to hear that they the Delawares had denied that they had sold any Lands to the United States last summer, and that you (with my assistance) had defrauded and cheated them I then repeated every transaction that took place at the Treaty and told them that they had in the most fair and Solemn manner sold the Lands last summer to the United States and that the Treaty had been ratified by the President and Senate of the United States and that their denying it was of no Effect and woud only make them appear in a ridiculous Light in the Eyes of all the Nations and woud lessen them very much in the great Esteem and respect the United States had for them. I also told them White Eyes, one of their chiefs who had signed the Treaty, had told their young men that they the Chiefs had sold the lands to the United States and the Chiefs were afraid to own it. I then asked them for the copy of the Treaty which was given to them at Vincennes last summer. They informed me that they had left it in the hands of Mr. Wells at Fort Wayne, and they said they woud council together and speak to me. Soon after they sent for me when Telabuxika delivered this answer:—We did not sell any lands to the United States last summer at Vincennes, the Goods we received there was Condolance present, and pay for horses which your people stole from us, he Trembled and appeared very much agitated and confused whilst speaking, he said they were going to Fort Wayne in a few days to recieve their annuity and that on their return they would pay you a visit. I then spoke to them again and told them that I was sorry to find they had denied the Truth, that they had known me many Years, and I never decieved them and that as several of their people understood English very well, it was impossible for me as Interpreter to decieve them. I told them the Bounds of the Lands was first pointed out to them by me on paper, viz the road leading from Vincennes to Clarksville, the White River, the Ohio, and the Wabash river, and repeatedly explained by me to them, and that the Governor had in the presence of the Witnesses who signed the Treaty explained it to them. I then told them I would go to Fort Wayne as they had left the

*Kechlawhenund or William Anderson (Capt. Anderson) was one of the principal Delaware chiefs and signed many of their treaties. His name appears Kikthawenund on Wayne's treaty in 1795 and at other times Kicktohenina, Kithtuwheland, Kiththeelcland. On Sept. 24, 1829, he was the principal chief to sign a Delaware treaty by which the Delawares signified their readiness to be removed beyond the Mississippi to a reservation at the fork of the Kansas and Missouri rivers. (Indian Affairs. Treaties compiled and edited by Charles J. Kappler, Washington, 1904.) *The Handbook of American Indians, Bureau of American Ethnology, Part I, p. 57,* gives Anderson's town, a former Delaware village on the south side of the White River, about the present Anderson, Madison County, Ind., named from the principal chief of the Delawares of Indiana about 1810-1820.

Treaty there and woud speak to them again at that place, after the council a Number of their principal Warriors and Young Men came to me, they said that they were sorry that their Chiefs had behaved so foolishly as to deny the Truth and that they were Convinced they had sold the Land and were afraid to own it, that White Eyes had told them so, and they also said that the Little Turtle and Wells had said the sum specified in the Treaty was a mere nothing and that they were Cheated and Imposed on—I then set off For Fort Wayne, on the road I was joined by Hockingpomskan one of the Chiefs who signed the Treaty, in conversation he told me that they had sold the Land, that he intended going to Vincennes to settle every thing with the Governor. I joined Col. Vigo at Fort Wayne, after the Indians arrived we held a council with them, the Minutes of which we marked (a) previous to the council I called on Mr. Wells and asked him for the Copy of the Treaty, I then spoke to the Delawares who were present, showed them the Treaty, pointed out the Bounds of the Land they had sold, and I told them that when the Council met I intended to mention it to them. The Delawares requested me not to mention it in Council as everything woud be settled when they came to Vincennes, Pakaun and Richardville two of the Miami chiefs came to Col. Vigo and me and informed us that as soon as Richardville returned from detroit which woud be twenty-five days, that they woud set out for Vincennes.

The Little Turtle came to us and informed us that since he saw us in council they had agreed to set off for Vincennes in 25 days. He went over the river the same night to Mr. Wells, in the Morning he returned and demanded our Instructions. I told him mine were verbal from you, that I was an officer of the Government which he well knew and that Col. Vigo and myself would not dare to say anything unless we had been sent by you. Shortly after I rec'd the letter marked (B) from Mr. Wells, the Miamis mentioned in the letter had set of early in the Morning and we Beleive knew nothing of the letter and we think the same was fabricated by the Little Turtle and Wells— at the Time I explained the Treaty to the Delawares at Fort Wayne Mr. Wells was present, he spoke to the Delawares and told them that they need not be afraid to own that they had sold the Land, as they the Delawares had only sold their right, and that it coud not effect the claim of the other Indians. I then asked Mr. Wells whether he recollected Bokongehalas in the presence of the Potawatamie Chiefs, 2 years agoe, having informed you that the Pakaun,* the Owl, Chiefs of the Miamies, and the Chiefs

*Pakaun, Pacan, Pecan, a Miami chief who in early manhood rescued Capt. Thomas Morris from torture by the Indians in 1764 and delivered a stirring speech in behalf of the English in 1781. He signed the treaty of Greenville, as also the treaties of 1805, 1809, 1814 and 1815. (Wis. Hist. Soc. Proceed. 1914, p. 223.)

of the Eell river Indians had confirmed the Claim of the delawares to the Lands which was given to them by the Piankshaws, and that he shewed the Wampun delivered on the occasion. Mr. Wells replied he did not recollect it. On Colo. Vigo's arrival at Fort Wayne he went to see Lieut. Bronson* the Commanding Officer. Mr. Wells came in and he Col. Vigo mentioned he was sorry for the death of Bokongehalas the Delaware Chief, as he was a great Man and that he woud be much Missed by his Nation, at the same time he said it was a pity he had tarnished his Character by telling a Lye in denying his having Sold the Lands to the United States. Mr. Wells replied and said, he dare say the Lands were fairly sold and that if he Bokongehalas had told a Lie, it was Lie of necessity. Shortly after Lieut. Bronson remarked in Convention that Mr. Wells had altered his tone very much that he Lieut. Bronson had heard Wells repeatedly say the Indians were very imposed on at the Late treaty at Vincennes. Monsieur Richardville in Conversation informed Col. Vigo that when they were receiving their annuity Mr. Wells addressed the Miamies and advised them to stick together and keep their right, that he Wells if he was a Miamie woud do so; afterwards Richardsville in conversation told Col. Vigo that he was much Supprised to hear an officer who had taken an oath to Support the Government of the United States express himself in the manner Wells had done. Mr. Johnson the Factor of the United States at Fort Wayne informed us that Mr. Wells had repeatedly said that the Indians woud never approve of the Treaty of last Summer and he, Mr. Johnson, as well as every other Gentlemen with whom we conversed with at that place, were of the opinion that there never woud have been any noise about the Treaty had it not been occasioned by the Little Turtle and Wells. On our meeting the Five Medals at Massasinawa, we asked him if he had Come from his Village, he replied that he came from Fort Wayne with a Cag of Whiskey, which he got from Mr. Wells, the Indians all got drunk at that Village on our seeing Richardville at Fort Wayne we mentioned it to him, he said he was much Supprised that Wells woud give Liquor to other Indians to make his people drunk, when he Wells woud not even suffer him to take a single Bottle for his own use, and had seized Liquor Belonging to the Owl, which he was Bringing from detroit. The Indian Chiefs will certainly Come at the Time they promised unless they are prevented by the Little Turtle and Wells, whom we Believe will do every thing in

*This was John Brownson, who was appointed ensign June 27, 1804, in the 1st U. S. Infantry and came to Fort Wayne not long after. According to *Powell's List of Officers of the U. S. Army, 1776-1900*, he received his promotions as follows: 2nd lieutenant, January, 1807; 1st lieutenant, Dec. 8, 1808; captain, Jan. 31, 1814; was honorably discharged June 15, 1815.

their power to prevent their coming. We Beg further to add as our own opinion that no Noise or Clamour respecting the Treaty last summer with the Delawares at this place woud have been made had it not been occassioned by the Little Turtle and Wells, the latter of whom seems more attached to the Indians than the people of the United States. In the Several Towns which we passed thro, the Indians although drunk, in almost every one of them Behaved in the most friendly manner to us, and Never once mentioned the Treaty or any thing respecting it.

Richardville, also informed us that the little Turtle in the presence of Wells, produced a paper and requested Richardville to sign it.

Being a Remonstrance to the president of the United States in favour of Mr. Wells, he Richardville refused to sign it saying that if Mr. Wells had Behaved well, there was no occasion for to write to the president in his favour, that he did not wish to interfere in Matters which Belonged intirely to the White People and that he the Little Turtle had frequently wrote letters to the president, without their Being Consulted or asked to sign them.

We have the Honour to be very respectfully your Excellency's most obedient and Very humble Servant.

Jno. Gibson,
Vigo.

Vincennes July 6th, 1805

In passing thro several of the Indian Towns we heard of a Speech or Talk which was said to be sent to the Indians by the British, the purport of which was in addressing them:

My Children—

I promised that when ever I heard any thing relating to you I woud inform you, I have been traveling thro a great many nations, I see a great Storm rising in the South, which may affect you.

My Children,

I desire you not be alarmed, Plant your Corn and do not quit your Towns, But keep your Guns ready in your hands.

Mr. Wells shewed us a speech which he said was sent to the Indians by Capt. McKee* at Malden, but of this we hear no

*Capt. Alexander McKee, Indian agent for the British and located at Fort Malden, was a native of Pennsylvania. During the Revolution he was held prisoner at Fort Pitt but managed to make his escape together with Simon Girty and Matthew Elliot. He was employed by Hamilton to go among the Indians at Sandusky with messages and presents. He rose to prominence in the British service and attained the rank of colonel. His son Thomas married a daughter of John Askin. (Mich. Pion. Colls.)

thing of amongst the Indians, and we are inclined to think it was fabricated by himself.

Jno. Gibson.
Vigo.

His Excellency
Governor Harrison.

William Henry Harrison to Henry Dearborn

Photostat from Original in the War Department, Washington, D. C.

Vincennes 10th August 1805.

Sir:—

I am now surrounded by the chiefs of the Delaware, Miami & Eel River Tribes—a part of the Putawatimies have also arrived and others are every moment expected.

The Delawares have explicitly acknowledge the Treaty they made here the last year in the presence of a number of respectable characters whom I assembled for the purpose and will do so in the general council that will take place upon the arrival of the Putawatimies.

Captn. Wells and the Turtle are both here and I have received from each a positive assurance of a friendly disposition as well towards the Government as myself individually. With Captn. Wells I have had an explanation and have agreed to a general indemnity & act of oblivion for the past. I hope that this *treaty* will be ratified by you. I am convinced that both him & the Turtle* will exert themselves to bring the present conference to a happy issue.

I have the Honor to be with perfect respect.

Your Humbl. Servt.,
Willm. Henry Harrison.

The Honble.
The Secry. of War.

*The treaty was signed by the Turtle and others in the presence of Wells and others, Aug. 21, 1805.

An Act for Prohibiting the Sale of Ardent Spirits or Other Intoxicating Liquors to the Indians

Photostat from Original in the War Department, Washington, D. C.

Section 1:

Be it enacted by the Legislative Council, and House of Representatives, and it is hereby enacted by the Authority of the same that from the date hereof, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor of this Territory, and he is hereby authorized and Empowered during the Sitting of any Council, or holding any public Treaty or Conference, with any Indian Nation or Tribe, to prohibit by proclamation the sale, or other disposition of any ardent Spirits, or other intoxicating liquors, to any Indian or Indians, by any person or persons, for any purpose, or under any pretense whatsoever, within thirty miles of the place of holding such Council Treaty or Conference.

Section 2:

Be it Enacted that if any person shall not strictly observe whatever restrictions may be imposed under the authority aforesaid he, she, or they, so offending shall on conviction by indictment or presentment, be fined in a sum not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars nor less than Fifty Dollars. And in case of inability to pay the find with costs shall be imprisoned not more than six months, nor less than three months.

JESSE B. THOMAS,* Speaker of House of the Representatives,
P. MENARD,† President Pro Tempore of the Legislative Council.

Approved 6th August 1805.
WILLM. HENRY HARRISON.
Secretary's office Vincennes Sept. 6th 1805.

I do certify that the above act is a true Copy of the Original Act deposited in this office.

JNO. GIBSON, Secrety.

*Jesse B. Thomas, one of the first Illinois Territorial judges, was born in Hagarstown, Md., in 1777, and died at Mount Vernon, Ohio, May 4, 1853. He was a member of the Territorial Assembly of Indiana in 1805 and speaker of the House. In 1808 he was elected U. S. Senator and served with Ninian Edwards. He was appointed one of the judges of Illinois Territory when that territory was set off from Indiana in 1809. He was author of the famous legislation known as the Missouri Compromise. He was chairman of convention which adopted the Illinois Constitution in 1818. During his second term in the legislature he married the widow of Maj. John Francis Hamtramck. (Publications of the Historical Library, Illinois 1904. No. 9, page 514.)

†Pierre Menard was born Oct. 7, 1760, at St. Antoine, Lower Canada, son of Jean B. Menard, dit Brindamour and Marie Francoise Cirre dit St. Michel. During the Revolution his father joined the American forces and fought under Montgomery at Quebec. In 1788 Pierre Menard was at Post Vincennes acting as clerk for Mons. Vigo. In 1789 he accompanied Vigo to Carlisle, Pa., where they had an interview with Pres. Washington in relation to the defense of the western frontier. Later he went to Kaskaskia, where in 1792 he married Therese Godin. His second wife was Angelique Saucier, whom he married in 1806. He held many positions of trust and honor, and died June 13, 1844. Two of his brothers, Hypolite and Jean, came to Kaskaskia to live. (Early Chicago and Illinois, Chicago Hist. Soc. Colls. IV.)

An Act to Prohibit the Giving or Selling Intoxicating Liquors to the Indians

Photostat from Original in the War Department, Washington, D. C.

Whereas many Abuses dangerous to the Lives, peace and property of the good Citizens of the Territory, and derogatary to the Dignity of the United States, have arisen, by the reason of Traders, and other persons, furnishing Spirituous, and other Intoxicating Liquors, to the Indians inhabiting this Territory, for remedy whereof,

Section 1:

Be it Enacted by the Legislative Council and the House of Representatives, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same.

That if any Trader, or other person whomsoever residing in, coming into, or passing through the said Territory, or any part thereof, shall presume to furnish, vend, sell or give: or shall direct or procure to be furnished, vended sold or given, upon any account whatever, to any Indian or Indians, or nation or tribe of Indians being within the Territory, or waters adjoining to, or Bounding the same, any Rum, Brandy, Whiskey or other intoxicating Liquors, or drink, he, she, they, so offending, shall on Conviction by presentment, or indictment, forfeit and pay for every such offence, any sum, not exceeding one hundred dollars, nor less than five dollars, to the use of the Territory. Provided that nothing herein Contained shall be taken or Constructed to impare, or Weaken the powers and authority, that now are, or at any time hereafter may be vested in the Governor, or other persons as Superintendant, or agent of Indian affairs, or Commissioner plenipotentiary for Treating with Indians.

This act shall commence and be in force, when and as soon as the Governor of this Territory shall be officially notified that the States of Kentucky, and Ohio, and the Territories of Louisiana, and Michigan have passed, or shall pass Laws, for prohibiting the sale, or gift of intoxicating Liquors to Indians within their respective States and Territories. And it shall continue in force so long as the said acts made, or to be made in the said States, or Territories, shall continue in force therein. The Governor of the Territory is requested to transmit Copies of this Law to the

Governors of the several States and Territories, above mentioned.

JESSE B. THOMAS Speaker of the
House of Representatives.
P. MENARD president pro Tempore
of the Council.

Approved August 15th 1805.
WILLM. HENRY HARRISON.
Secretary's office Vincennes Sept. 6th 1805.*

I do certify the above, is a true Copy of the original act deposited in this office.

JNO. GIBSON, Secretary.

William Henry Harrison to Henry Dearborn

Photostat from Original in the War Department, Washington, D. C.

Vincennes, 16th Sept. 1805.

Sir:—

After the condition of the late Treaty had been agreed upon finding that the Delawares were not well pleased with the conduct of the Miamies I made an attempt to induce the latter to give up to the U. S. a tract of about 400,000 acres adjoining to, and west of the line running from the mouth of the Kentucky River to Fort Recovery & *above* the line which is to run from the Vincennes tract to the last mentioned line, upon condition that the United States should change the annuity which the Delawares are to receive for ten years into a permanent one. This proposition gave much pleasure to the Delawares & was agreed to by the other tribes, but when the Treaty was prepared for signing, one of the principal chiefs refused to sign until that article was expunged & prevailed upon a majority of the others to accept his opinion. The Delawares indignant at this Treatment declared an intention of removing altogether from the neighborhood of the Miamies & joining the part of their tribe that reside on the west bank of the Mississippi—They would not agree that any part of the money which by the Treaty of August 1804 was to be appropriated to the purpose of Ameliorating their condition should be laid out in improvements where they now reside. I was therefore obliged to give them the two sums of 300$ for the five & ten year annuity & the sums which was to have been laid out in horses, cattle etc., in cash & have drawn on you three

*In the *American State Papers, Indian Affairs I, p. 701,* is a letter from Harrison to Dearborn, dated Vincennes, Aug. 26, 1805, giving in detail his difficulties with the Indians previous to this time.

several drafts for these sums, one of $300 in favor of Mr. Wallace* & the other two in favor of Mr. Bullit. Inclosed herewith is the receipt of the Deleawares for the aggregate amount $1000.

The four thousand dollars given by the late treaty was divided in the following manner—To the Delawares $1000. to the Miamis $1000. the Putawatimies $1000. & to the Eel River & the Weas Tribes 500 each. The Delawares, Miamis and Eel River Tribes received the whole of their proportion & the Putawatimies 700 of theirs from the factory at Fort Wayne & I have drawn on you in favor of Mr. Johnston for the aggregate amount $3200. The 500$ for the Weas & the ballance of the $300. for the Putawatimies were paid here & a draft given for the former to Mr. Bullit & for the latter to Mr. Dubois.† I have also drawn two other bills in favor of Mr. Bullit one for the $600 & one for $150 to cover the contingent expenses of the Treaty which have been greater than usual for two reasons first—from the necessity there was (to prevent Jealousy) for treating many of the other chiefs with same indulgence that the Turtle & Richardville had long enjoyed, & 2ndly. from my being obliged to trust entirely to Mr. Wells & Barion‡ on account of indisposition. As soon as the accounts are collected they shall be forwarded.

I shall set out on the 25th instant for St. Louis accompanied by the chiefs who compose the Deputation appointed to meet the Osages.

I have the honor to enclose herewith copies of two laws that were passed by the Legislature of the Territory at their late session, I exerted myself to procure the passage of a law confining the Indian trade entirely to their own country but the Legislature were unwilling to go so far. I am persuaded that *a letter* from you to the Executives of the neighboring States & Territories would greatly expedite the passage of a law forbiding the sale of ardent spirits to the Indians.

The reason assigned by the Legislature for passing the law with the condition of its not taking effect until a similar one was passed by our neighbours, was that it would be of little benefit to the Indians to prohibit their getting liquor here if they could obtain it going into a neighbouring state or territory & by return-

*George Wallace and William Bullit were both on the first board of trustees of Vincennes University. (Early Chicago and Illinois.)

†Toussaint Dubois, son of Jean Baptist duBois and his wife Euphrayse, came with his parents and brothers at an early date to the Wabash River, where they located on "Dubois Hill." Toussaint became a merchant and established stores at Vincennes, Kaskaskia and Cahokia, associating himself with Pierre Menard and Francis Vigo. He became a man of considerable wealth and owned a vast estate. Toussaint and his father were among the first to join the American cause. He was highly esteemed by Harrison and because of his knowledge of the Indians was very valuable. He served in the War of 1812 and attained the rank of major. He was drowned while attempting to cross the Little Wabash, March 11, 1816. (Journal of Illinois State Historical Society, Vol. 5, pp. 50-65.)

‡Joseph Barron signed and interpreted several treaties for Harrison.

ing with it into this territory, our citizens would suffer all the inconvenience of their drunkeness, without the advantage of their trade.

I have the honor to be with great respects and consideration,

Sir your Humble Servt.,

WILLM. HENRY HARRISON.

The Honble,
Henry Dearborn, Esqr.
Secry. of War.

Accounts of George Wallace Jr. & Co.

Photostat from Original in the War Department, Washington, D. C.

The United States

To Geo Wallace Junior & Co., Dr. for the following articles furnish George White Eyes a Delaware by order of Gov. Harrison.

Vizt.
1805.

Sept. 9th	To Castor Hat.....@ 36/—		1.16.0
	" " ¾ yd. Superfine buff cloth.....@ 36/—		1. 7.0
	" " 1 Silk Shawl.....@ 12/—		0.12.0
	Cash paid Daniel Blaik for making suit of clothes		2. 2.0
	Virginia Currency —		5.17.0

The United States.

To Geo Wallace Junior & Co., for the following article furnish Lapoussier* a Weautenau Chief by order of Governor Harrison.

Vizt.
1805.

Sept. 20—	To 37 yds. Superfine blue cloth.....@ 42/—		7. 7.0
	" " ¾ yd Ditto buff ditto.....@ 36/—		1. 7.0
	" " 1 Tent furnish for three chiefs...@ 15$		4.10.0
	" " Cash paid Daniel Blaik for making suit of clothes		2. 2.0
	" " 1 Castor hat.....@ 6$		1.16.0
	" " 1 Cotten Shawl 6/— 2 scalping knives.... @ 2/3		0.10.6
	Virginia Currency —		17.12.6

*LaPousser, Lapoussier, Ashenonqua in the Miami dialect, signifying the Speech Maker, the Persuader, or Talker, was a leading orator of the Weas and lived in a village on the east side of the Wabash below Lafayette and above Attica, Ind. His name appears in several forms signed to early treaties—Laboussier, Lapousier, Labossiere and Assonnonquah. He made a speech in general council at Fort Wayne, Sept. 4, 1811, in answer to Wm. H. Harrison. (Harrison's Aborigines of the Ohio Valley. Fergus Hist. Series, No. 26, p. 65.)

The United States.

To Geo. Wallace Junior & Co., Dr. for the following articles furnish Winnemac* a Putowatome Chief by order of Governor Harrison. Vizt.

1805.

Sept. 27th To 1 Man Saddle.....$15— 4.10.0

William Henry Harrison to Henry Dearborn

Photostat from Original in the War Department, Washington, D. C.

St. Louis, 18th Oct. 1805.

Sir:—

I beg leave to repeat to you by Captn. Stoddard† what I have before communicated that his whole conduct whilst acting as civil commandant of Upper Louisiana was as far as I can judge extremely proper & upright & such as in my opinion greatly contributed to distroy the prejudices which existed in this country prior to the cession against our country and countrymen.

I Have the Honor to be with perfect respect.

Sir Your, Humbl. Servt.,

WILLM. H. HARRISON.

Honble.
Henry Dearborn, Esq.,
Secry. of War.

William Henry Harrison to Henry Dearborn

Photostat from Original in the War Department, Washington, D. C.

Vincennes 29th November 1805.

Sir:—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favours of the 2nd September and 11th October. In the former you observe that the sums of seventy-eight dollars paid to Abraham Brinker for a horse stolen by the Delawares was to be taken

*Winnemac, Winemack, Wenamech, a distinguished Potawatomie war chief opposed to Tecumseh and the Prophet. He visited Washington many times after the Revolution. He was always openly friendly to the Americans and signed the treaty of 1803. He died in the summer of 1821. (Thatcher's Indian Biography, Vol. II, p. 214.)

†Amos Stoddard. 1762-1813, served in the Revolution and practiced law in the east. On June 1, 1798, he was appointed captain of artillery and in 1804 was governor of the Territory of Missouri. He was promoted to major in 1807 and deputy quartermaster in 1812. At the siege of Fort Meigs he received a mortal wound. He was the author of "Sketches, Historical and Descriptive of Louisiana," and "The Political Crisis." His papers are in the Archives of the Western Reserve Historical Society. (Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography.)

from the Delaware annuity for 1806—But the Treaty made with that Tribe in 1804 obliges the United States to pay for those Horses— I have sent for the Piankeshaw chiefs to negociate for the tract of land between the Wabash and the Kaskaskias purchased— two or three of them are near me but one of them whose presence I think necessary is on the Mississippi and it will take some time to get him Here. It appears to me to be incumbent upon the United States to pass a law to protect the Kaskaskias Tribe from the impositions which are constantly practised upon them by white people designing persons are in the habit of getting them in debt and then threating them with a suit unless they prevail upon me to assume payment. I have in several instances been obliged to become responsible for Ducoign to save him from a suit when I was by no means certain of the justice of the demand. I have this day drawn upon you in favor of Geo. Wallace Junior & Co. for $298.31 a part of the amount is for articles furnished the Deputies from the Wea Putawatimi and Delaware Tribes who went with me to St. Louis. I have enclosed their several accounts that the amount of them may be deducted from the annuity of their Tribes should you think it proper.

I have the Honor to be with Respect
Sir your Humble Servant.
WILLM. HENRY HARRISON.

The Honble.
Henry Dearborn, Secrety. of War.

Jean Francois Perrey to William Henry Harrison

Photostat from Original in the War Department, Washington, D. C.

Cahokia, 10th Dec. 1805.

Sir:—

We went according to your request and delivered your message to the Kickapoo Chiefs, as named in the following speech; we found them on the frontiers very quiet and in appearance very amicably disposed, and in fact, the Americans settlements that are near them speak much in their favour. The chief Pawatamo, kept to himself during the Counsel, the relation of some insult, that he and his family had received from the Americans not wishing to show (as he told us afterwards) any animosity or even any thoughts of hostility in their speech. This as he himself afterwards related to us is the insults; that the Americans stole two Bells from off his horses necks whilst he was at the *Mamelles,** that whilst his Son was a hunting, an American

*"Mamelles" were bluffs on the east side of the Wabash and not far from the mouth of the Embarras River. During Clark's expedition in February, 1779, the soldiers, after wading through the icy waters which overflowed the banks of the Wabash for some distance, finally reached a small hill called "Mamelle Hill." (Historic Highways by Hulbert, Vol. 8, p. 57-58; Cauthorn's History of Vincennes, p. 98.)

threatened to kill him and that his Son was obliged to escape by flight and that as customary, as they were gathering *Pipy-minnt* about *Goshen,* which they generally do by cutting down the Trees, the Americans drove them away by force.

We are Sir, with respect

Your very Obt. & Hble. Servt.

PERREY.*

N. B. Mr. Bond† being anxious to get home, left me on the Hills and took the Strait road and as I had written the speech in French it was necessary to have it translated for you.

PERREY.

Gov. Harrison.

C. J. O.

INDIAN SPEECH

Photostat from Original in the War Department, Washington, D. C.

The Answer of Pawatamo, Chasso and Oulaqua, the Speech Pronounced by the Latter

He that made us, made us and made fire, it is the master of Life, we are accused of having set fire—we did it and we also saw white people do it. The Deer was put on the Earth by the master of Life, and we endeavouer to make our wives and children live, and if we are not permitted to set fire, we cannot live. You then want us to die. You the Whites would be very angry, if we were to die with hunger, for the want of hunting, and that we should go and kill your cattle to eat.

At the time we lived with the French, our first father, we were happy, they never said anything to us, since we have know our father the long knife, there are allways some Complaints, though we do not think to do them any harm, at present that we are endeavouring to make our wives and children live, we do not dare set fire; when we do set fire we think ourselves distant from the settlements and we are close. In all counsel, we have been, we are desire to hunt and not go to war, now, we are quiet and hunting, and we believe to do right;—it is impossible to hunt without setting fire. The Whites arrive every day, they settle, we know nothing of it, and if they suffer in the fall, it is rather

*Jean Francois Perrey appears in the militia roll of St. Clair Co., Ind., for August, 1790. He was also one of the judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions held at Cahokia in 1801. (Early Illinois, Fergus Historical Series, No. 31, p. 92, and Journal of Illinois State Historical Society, Vol. 4, p. 474.)

†Shadrack Bond was a farmer from Maryland. He was sent as delegate to Washington to secure the passage of a bill organizing Illinois Territory. He was made the first governor of Illinois. His uncle, Shadrack Bond, was one of Clark's soldiers and came to Illinois in 1781. (Fergus Hist. Series No. 31, p. 78.)

their fault than ours because we do not know where they are. The master of Life gave us this land, it is to live on and our wives and children,—whilst you were on the other side of the great Lake, that land was given you to live on—In all the Counsels our father has nothing but hard things to tell us, whilst we are endeavouring to do every thing to please him, we strive to hunt in such places, as will be of no injury to them, and whilst we are endeavouring to do good, we find ourselves near the Long Knives, who complain immediately—now that we think to do well, we are exposed to reproaches, which renders our Life, a hard one, if we set fire to the Weeds or Grass it is to live on the Game, we have no other means to subsist—all that the master of Life placed on the Earth, is to live upon—and we endeavor to live as in the times of our first fathers—why do you reproach us of setting fire? You are glad to receive our skins without which we would have none—In all our Counsels, the Chiefs exhort us, to make our Wives and Children live, it is our sole occupation, and we strive to do no hurt to any person. We have had our first father, the french, then the English, and Spaniard, today we have our Father the Long Knife, who does not like our Conduct.—We are not the only ones who set fire, the Kaskaskians, the Shawenens and the Miamis has set fire, as well as us—We know not of any horses belonging to the Whites amongst us, if there were any, we should not hide it, we saw one light bay that the Miamis have, that has the four feet and nose White.

William Henry Harrison to Henry Dearborn

Photostat from Original in the War Department, Washington, D. C.

Vincennes 24th December 1805.

Sir:

In consequence of the great alarm which existed in the Illinois country from the Hostile dispositions which some parties of Kickapoos were said to have manifested towards the settlers by setting fire to their fences and Hay stacks and otherwise abusing and insulting them I thought it highly expedient and proper to send to them a respectable deputation to demand an explanation of their conduct and if it was found to be as criminal as it had been represented to insist upon the surrender of the culprits and an unequivocal declaration as to their future intentions. In order to give satisfaction to the citizens I selected two of the most respectable characters of that neighborhood one an american and the other a Frenchman who have executed their commission much to my satisfaction and whose respective reports I have now the Honor to enclose—From these and from

other information which I have procured I am convinced that the conflagration's complained of were entirely accidental and that the extensiveness of the mischief they have occasioned is to be attributed to the unusual drought of the season.

General Wilkinson will have communicated to you the unfortunate catastrophe which has befallen the Osages. As soon as I was informed of it I dispatched instructions to Messrs. Wells and Jouit,* by a special express directing to use the utmost endeavours to get possession of the prisoners that they may be restored to their friends. I have little doubt of their success as the most influencial of the Putawatimi Chiefs are upright well meaning men. However disagreeable and afflicting this affair may be at the moment when we had flattered ourselves that a general pacification had been effected;

the Putawatimies are certainly not so much to blame as they may appear to be upon a first view of the transaction for the party which made the stroke were certainly uninformed of the Treaty at St. Louis nor could they know (from the time that they crossed the Mississippi) that any thing of the kind was in aggitation.

The murders committed on the Missouri and Saint Francois Rivers have excited I understand much alarm in that country. It is with great pleasure I inform you that the Tribes on this side of the Mississippi are as well disposed towards us as ever they have been.

The Delawares are indeed extremely restless and uneasy, they are much dissatisfied with the Miamies and all the young men are very desirous to join their countrymen on the west side of the Mississippi. The Chiefs and Old men wish to remain where they are and have applied to me to use my influence to prevent the intended emigration. I have as yet returned them no answer because I wished to be informed whether their stay or removal would best comport with the views of the President.

I have the honor to be with great Respect and Esteem,

Sir your Huml. Servt.

WILLM. HENRY HARRISON.

Dec. 28th.

I have had more difficulty in assembling the Piankeshaws Chiefs and bringing them to reasonable terms than I at first apprehended—the Treaty will however be signed this day or tomorrow & will be forwarded by the next mail.

The Honble.
Henry Dearborn Esq.
Secretary of War.

*Charles Jouett (1772-1834) was the first United States Indian Agent residing at Chicago, having been appointed in 1805. Previous to that in 1802-4 he was stationed at Detroit, where he married Eliza Dodemead in 1803. In 1811 he removed to Kentucky and settled near Harrodsburg. He was Indian Agent at Chicago again, serving from 1818-1819. He was judge of the United States Court for Arkansas and assisted in organizing the territorial government. (Chicago Antiquities by Hurlbut, p. 102-9.)

Benjamin Parke's Report of Indian Murders

Photostat from Original in the War Department, Washington, D. C.

Wednesday Noon.

The Indians have just arrived with their prisoner.—between thirty and forty well made, handsome able bodied men presented themselves in council. They conducted the whole in admirable order and with more decency & renown than I have ever observed among the savages. Several of the Chiefs delivered lengthy speeches and spoke apparently in an eloquent and feeling manner —all, in a word amounted to this:—that they were fools; had lost their old fathers; had been lost, and had lately found their new fathers; had by the advice of the Mississippi traders and from inclination seized the murderer and brought him down; that they believed him guilty and no better than *stinking flesh;* still they hoped for pity and compassion and would cheerfully submit to the wisdom and clemency of the whites. The Indian was then presented bound, in their estimation, in a most ignominious manner. He evidenced strong marks of contrition and a sense of his crime:—confessed the murder; Sd that one had struck him over the head with a pipe and then tore down his hut. The other man he slew for fear of being slain himself—and beged that compassion might be exercised in deciding his case; but declared that he was resigned to whatever might be his fate—that he had no doubt but it would be just.

I felt affected with the magnimity of these people.—They are really deserving a more attentive consideration of our Govt. Mr. Choteau has dismissed the council to meet to morrow when he gives his answer—He effected a reconciliation between these people and a nation arrived a short time since, 170 leagues up the Missouri.

M. C. had just hinted to me that he will permit them to return with the prisoner, subject to any further requisition that may be made by our Govt. I think it best— We ought to have a mode of proceeding peculiar to the Indians character and police the subtleties of our Law are not calculated for them; and we have already played the fool with the fellow lately escaped. These people will return the prisoner whenever required.

Adieu. B. PARKE.*

*Benjamin Parke (1777-1835) settled in Vincennes, Ind., in 1801 and was soon appointed attorney general of the territory. He was a member of the first territorial legislature, 1805, and of the Congress from Dec. 12, 1805, to March 1, 1808, when he resigned to become judge of the U. S. Territorial Court for Indiana. He fought in the battle of Tippecanoe. He helped establish the Vincennes Public Library and University and was founder and first president of the Indiana Hist. Soc. (Appleton's Cyclopedia of Am. Biog.)

William Henry Harrison to John Askin, Sr.

From Original in Burton Historical Collection, Vol. 14, page 56.

Vincennes 9th. Feby. 1806

Sir

A sincere desire to serve a very honest & respectable man must be my appology for addressing a Gentleman to whose person I am an entire Stranger. I have understood that you have an interest in a bond & Mortgage given by Col. Vigo of this place to the late Mr. James Abbot* of Detroit for a considerable sum & which is now put in the hands of Mr. William McIntosh for collection. This claim Mr Dubois has lately made an offer of purchasing and has proposed to Mr McIntosh as a consideration to convey to the claimants thirty tracts of Donation lands near to this place amounting to twelve thousand acres—a valuable House & lot—two other lots appending thereto and about 90 or 100 acres of improved land near to the town— This property altho' it would not perhaps bring two thirds of the sum if exposed to public sale for cash is in my opinion at the lowest valuation worth at least 16 or 17000 Dollars And I sincerely believe that after it shall be conveyed & the eight tracts which are offered for the debt due to Williams & Co that there will be left to the Colonel scarcely enough to procure the necessaries of life for his declining age— Mr McIntosh in his answer to Mr Dubois which I understand is to be forwarded by the conveyance declares that he is prohibited by his instructions from making any compromise but seems to think that the offer is such as might be accepted by his principals provided some additions were made to it which have been made agreeably to his suggestion— The rapid population of this part of the Territory induces me to believe that none of the Gentlemen who are interested in the debt would be ultimately loosers by a settlement made in this way— At any rate I am persuaded that more could not be offered without exposing the old Gentleman to absolute penury.—I have heard that some part of Col. Vigo's conduct towards yourself & some other of the claimants had excited great indignation against him & was the cause of the severity manifested in the late instructions to Mr McIntosh— Of the precise nature of the offence I am ignorant—I confidently believe however that there has been some

*James Abbott was born in the city of Dublin, came to Albany and then to Detroit about 1763 or soon after. Here he established a successful trading business with Detroit as his headquarters and posts at Vincennes, Miami, Prairie-du-Chien, Michillimackinac and on the Wabash near the mouth of the Tippecanoe. He married Mary Barkle of Albany about 1769. His will was drawn up May 28, 1799, and probated July 5, 1800. The exact date of his death is not known. In early life he had lost an arm and the Indians gave him the name "Kish-ke-ne-kah." He had six children. (Memorial des Families Casgrain, Baby, Perrault, Appendices G; Governor and Judges Records—Proceedings of the Land Board, Detroit, 1915, page 164.)

mistake in the representation of his conduct— The peculiar circumstances of his situation ought certainly to be taken into consideration— you must be sensible that an ignorant and unlettered man must in an affair of this nature give himself entirely to the guidance of others— How far his agents may have conducted themselves properly or otherwise I can not determine— but I am certain that nothing unfair unjust or indecent was ever contemplated by him towards his creditors—

I am with great Respect and Consideration
Sir

Your Humb. Servt.
WILLM. H. HARRISON.

John Askin Esq.
Addressed: John Askin Senr. Esquire
Sandwich
Upper Canada
Endorsed on back in John Askin's handwriting:
Vincent, Feb. 9th 1806
Wm. Henry Harrison to
Jno. Askin Recd. ye 16th March
Answd. ye 27th.

William Henry Harrison to John Askin, Sr.

From Original in Burton Historical Collection, Vol. 14, page 108.

Grouseland* (near Vincennes)
21st May 1806.

Sir

I beg you to accept of my thanks for the flattering attention that you were pleased to shew to the requests contained in a former letter upon the subject of the debt due from Colo. Vigo to certain gentlemen of your vicinity—the affair has I believe been completely Settled & I have indirectly understood that the agent of the claimants was agreeably disappointed as to the value and quality of the land which has been taken a considerable part of which he has lately seen— Will you pardon me for recommending to you to keep for a short time at least such part of the land as may be allotted to you or if you do sell that you direct your agent to allow a credit of 18 months or two years by which means it will sell for at least 50 percent more than if sold for cash—the title may be with held until payment is made— As soon as I received your letter I lost no time in communicating to Colo. Vigo that part of it which relates to his debt to yourself indi-

*"Grouseland" was Harrison's plantation near Vincennes. In 1804 Harrison erected a brick house upon this property. The house was standing in 1901. (History of Vincennes by Cauthorn, 1901, page 183.)

vidually—his reply was to this effect. "It was never my intention "to wrong Mr. Askin—our accounts were settled during my "illness & my notes given for a ballance which appeared to be due "to him—one of these had been payed—and an arrangement made "with Mr. Dubois to discharge the other upon his return to "Detroit when Mr. McIntosh the agent of Mr. A. applied to me "for the money—he was informed that Mr. Dubois had under- "taken to pay it to yourself—but nothing but the money would "satisfy Mr. McIntosh—the money was not to be had & a writ "was served upon me, the first (or perhaps the second) in my "life—irritated at the adoption of a measure which could only "be intended to put me to cost & trouble (for Mr. Askin would "have certainly received the amount of my note in a few months). "I naturally began to investigate the origin of my debt & for "this purpose I put my papers in the hands of an Attorney by "whom I was informed & am still informed that an error was "made in the settlement & that I justly & legally owed Mr. Askin "nothing."

I am no lawyer but I cannot conceive that any Court of Justice will allow Colo. Vigo to adduce any proof to set aside a note of hand upon the ground of a mistake being made in the Settlement —this objection I urged upon him— but he said that he had been differently informed by his lawyers—However I believe that the affair may still be settled to your satisfaction without a Judicial decision— at present he is I believe absolutely unable to raise more money than that which he has engaged to pay on account of the late arrangement (& even this Mr. Dubois advances) but after the two Heavy debts of Abbot & Cassady are settled he will still have some property that will command money in the course of 8 or 12 months & I hope & believe that he will immediately settle your affair to your satisfaction—

If you know the ground of his objection to the Settlement formerly made between you (for I do not) if you can convince Mr Dubois of its futility Mr. Vigo will I am sure abandon it immediately— & I beg you to command me freely on this & on every other occasion when you may suppose I can be of the smallest service to you—

I am with much Respect
Sir
your
Hum Servant
WILLM HENRY HARRISON

John Askin Esqr

Endorsed on back in Mr. Askin's handwriting:
Grousland near Vincennes
May 21th, 1806 Governor
Harrison to Jno. Askin
Recd. 16th June & Answd. ye 18th.

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